

## PF2.5. Trends in parental leave policies since 1970

### *Definitions and methodology*

This indicator provides information on trends in parental leave entitlements from 1970 to 2022. The figures are based on a dataset developed by the OECD using information on changes in the legislation regarding leave entitlements across OECD countries. The dataset contains variables on:

- **Maternity leave:** employment-protected leaves for mothers to be used around the time of childbirth.
- **Parental and home care leave:** employment-protected leave of absence for employed parents, which is often supplementary to specific maternity and paternity leave periods, and frequently, but not in all countries, follows the period of maternity leave.
- **Father-specific leaves:** leaves reserved for the exclusive use of the father. This includes paternity leave, individual entitlements to parental leave and any weeks of sharable parental leave that are reserved for use by the father only, plus any weeks of sharable leave that are effectively 'reserved' because they must be used by the father in order for the family to qualify for 'bonus' weeks of leave.

Details of the variables contained in the dataset, including definitions, assumptions and coding rules, are given in the codebook section at the end of this document. Details on specific legislation and the various sources used to produce the dataset are provided in the [annex](#) to the indicator.

### *Key findings*

The length and availability of paid leave has increased considerably across OECD countries in recent decades. In almost all OECD countries, the current length of paid leave available to mothers is longer than it was in 1970 and, to a slightly lesser extent, 1995 (Chart PF2.5.A). In 1970, on average across OECD countries, mothers had access to 16 weeks of paid leave. By 1995 this had increased to about 43 weeks, and by 2022 to just under one year (51 weeks). The largest increases in paid leave have been in Finland and the Slovak Republic, where in both cases mothers can now receive over three years of paid leave, compared to 9 weeks and 26 weeks in 1970, respectively.

Decreases in the availability of paid leave are rare. Only six OECD countries (Austria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, and Sweden) currently offer mothers a shorter total period of paid leave than they did in either 1970 or 1995. In the Czech Republic and in Germany, it is due to the introduction of payment scheme options, which allow parents to receive a higher payment rate if they choose to take leave for a shorter period of time.

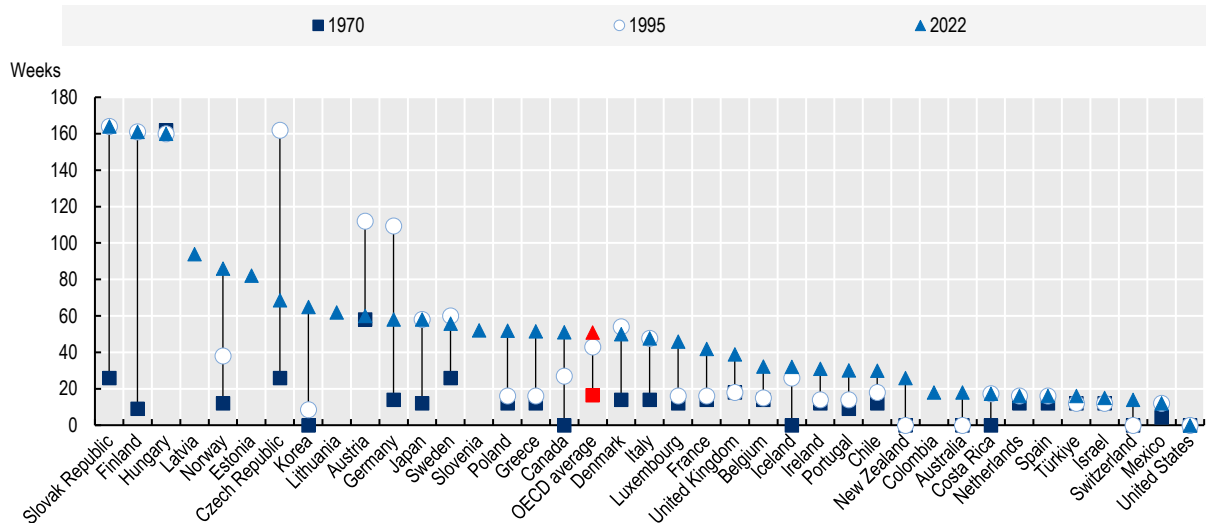
Looking across OECD countries, those that offer the longest leaves to mothers tend also to be those that introduced leaves earlier. Chart PF2.5.B shows the length of employment-protected parental and home care leave (paid and unpaid) available to mothers in 2022, with countries sorted according to the year in which they first introduced employment-protected parental leave.

**Other relevant indicators:** Text Other relevant indicators: Public spending on family benefits (PF1.1); Key characteristics of parental leave systems (PF2.1); Use of childbirth-related leave by mothers and fathers (PF2.2); Additional leave entitlements of working parents (PF2.3); Public spending on childcare and early education (PF3.1) and; Enrolment in day-care and pre-schools (PF3.2).

This document, as well as any data and any map included herein, are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

Chart PF2.5.A. Length of paid maternity, parental and home care leave available to mothers, 1970, 1995, and 2022  
In weeks



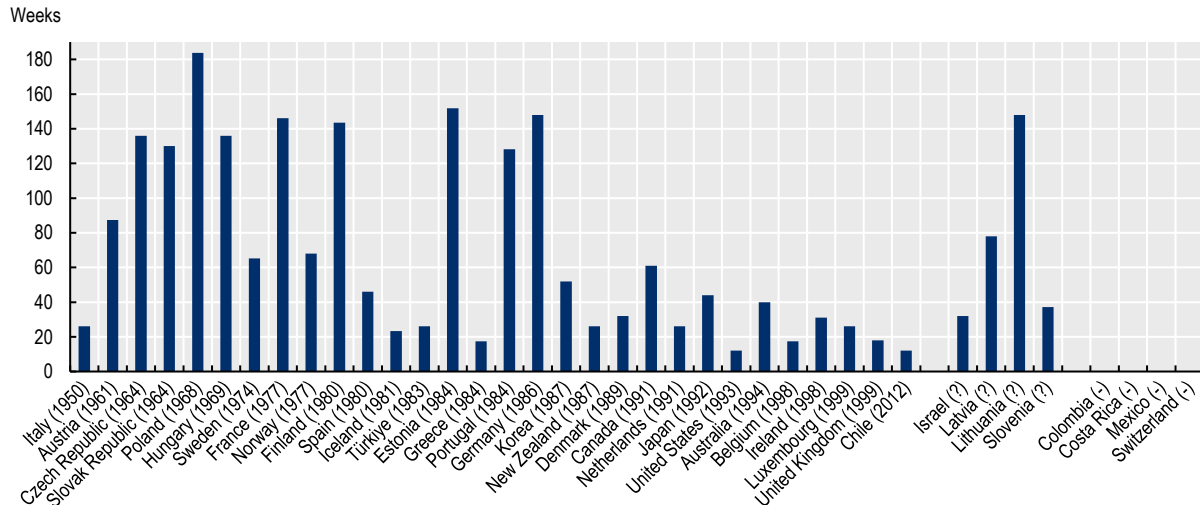
Note: Information refers to weeks of paid maternity leave and any weeks of paid parental leave and paid home care leave in place as of April of the respective year (sometimes under a different name, for example, "childcare leave" or "child raising leave") that are available to mothers. Data reflect entitlements at the national or federal level only, and do not reflect regional variations or additional/alternative entitlements provided by states/provinces or local governments in some countries (e.g. Québec in Canada, or California in the United States).

To make a consistent comparison over time of different maternity-, parental-, and paternity leave systems across countries various assumptions need to be made. These include: (i) The relevant birth is of a single child and is of the first child in the household. (ii) Prior to birth, both parents are employed in the private sector at 100% of average gross earnings. (iii) Both parents meet the eligibility criteria for leave entitlements and payments. (iv) Mother and child are healthy with no birth-related complications. (v) Where there is a choice, parents use paid leave first before taking any unpaid leave. (vi) Where there is more than one option regarding length and payment rate (as in Austria, Canada, the Czech Republic, Lithuania and Norway), parents take the option with the highest available weekly payment rate for an average earner. (vii) Following that, parents attempt to maximise the length of paid leave available: first, they maximise combined paid leave; second, mothers maximise their use of paid leave over fathers, in other words, it is assumed that mothers use the available shareable part of parental leave. (viii) Parents use their entitlements in one continuous block, both individually and in combination, with the mother using their entitlement first and the father second. (ix) Where participation of the father/partner is rewarded with an extension or bonus weeks of leave, the number of weeks for which the father/partner needs to take leave in order to qualify for the bonus are considered as "earmarked" for the father/partner. (x) Options that require the permission of the employer are not included. (xi) Leave durations are expressed in weeks (conversion rules are available in PF2.5). (xii) Mothers maximise their pre-birth maternity leave.

With the exception of Italy and Spain, all countries that had introduced parental leave by 1980 also offer mothers at least one year of employment-protected leave. Indeed, seven of these 'early movers' (Austria, the Czech Republic, Finland, France, Hungary, Poland, and the Slovak Republic) provide mothers with the option of taking parental and home care for around two years or longer. Those countries that first introduced parental leaves after 1980 and particularly after 1990 tend to provide shorter leaves. The main exceptions here are Germany and Portugal, both of which first offered employment-protected parental leave in the mid-1980s, and both of which currently offer mothers an entitlement to employment-protected leave for around or above two-and-a-half years.

Paid father-specific leaves are a more recent development than paid leaves for mothers (Chart PF2.5.C). Paid father-specific leave barely existed in OECD countries in 1970, with only three countries (Spain, Luxembourg and Belgium) reserving a paid entitlement for fathers (for one day, two days, and three days, respectively). Little had changed by 1995, when the OECD average length of paid father-specific leave stood at just under one week; only four countries (Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden) introduced paid father-specific leaves over the intervening years.

**Chart PF2.5.B. Length of job-protected parental and home care leave (paid and unpaid) available to mothers by year of introduction, 2022**  
In weeks, with year of first introduction,



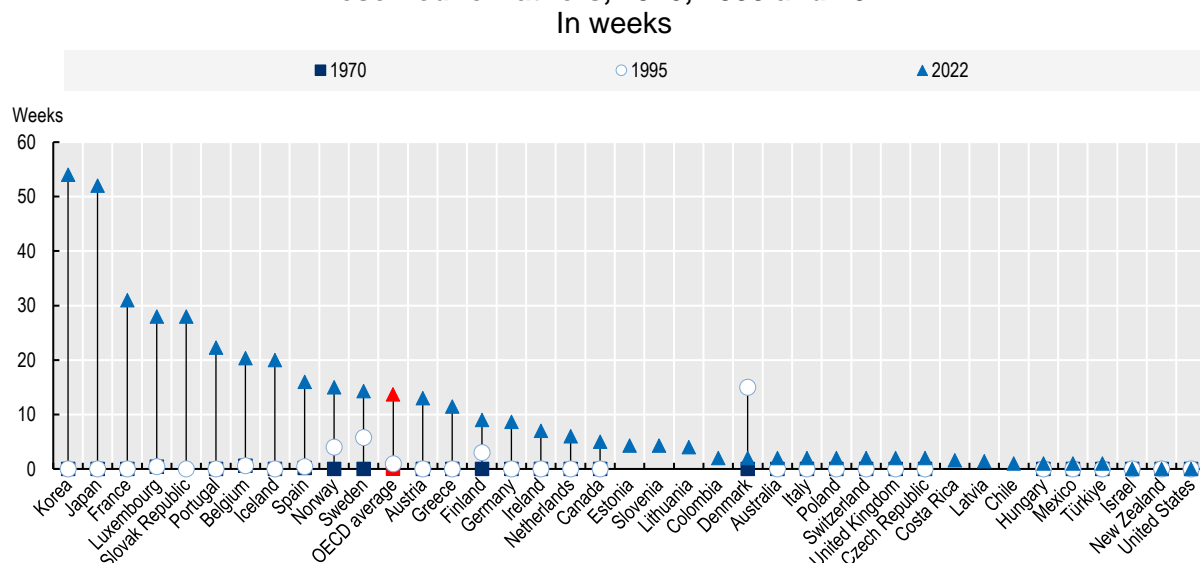
Note: Information refers to parental leave and subsequent periods of home care leave in place as of April 2022 (sometimes under a different name, for example, “childcare leave” or “child raising leave”). Data reflect entitlements at the national or federal level only, and do not reflect regional variations or additional/alternative entitlements provided by states/provinces or local governments in some countries (e.g. Québec in Canada, or California in the United States). In some countries (for example, Australia, Iceland, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden), there is no separate regulation for job-protected maternity leave. Here it is assumed that the mother takes quotas, primary carers leaves or other entitlements in accordance with the coding notes laid out in indicator [PF2.1](#). This may reduce the mother’s entitlement to job-protected parental and home care leave as displayed in this figure. In Spain, parental leave carries full job protection only for the first year. For the last two years of the leave, only a return to a similar job or job of the same category is guaranteed. See notes to Chart PF2.5.A. for details on the underlying assumptions.

Since 1995, however, a majority of OECD countries have introduced at least some kind of paid father-specific entitlement. As such, 35 out of 38 OECD countries provided some kind of paid father-specific leave by 2022, bringing the OECD average up to 10.6 weeks. The most striking reforms have been in Korea and Japan, where since 2008 and 2010 respectively, eligible fathers have held an individual entitlement to one year of paid parental leave. Other notable developments include the reform of the Portuguese parental leave system in 2009 – which saw fathers reserved or effectively reserved over 20 weeks of paid leave – and the reservation of (at least) six months<sup>1</sup> of paid parental leave for fathers in France in 2014. Denmark is the only country to have reduced or (effectively reduced) the length of leave reserved for fathers since 1995, due to the abolishment of the “father quota” in 2002. However, in August 2022, it reintroduced 11 non-transferable weeks of parental leave for fathers (not reflected in the Chart yet, see the [Annex](#) to this indicator)

To align with the EU directive on work-life balance (Directive 2019/1158/EU), which postulates a minimum of 10 working days paternity leave for fathers as well as an individual right to four months paid parental leave (of which at least two months will be non-transferable), many EU countries expanded their entitlements for paid father-specific leave. All European Union member states must adopt the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with the directive by August 2022 (see EU (2019<sub>[1]</sub>)).

<sup>1</sup> In France, the length of paid parental leave and the leave of father-specific parental leave vary according to the number of children. The entitlements shown are for parents with only one child.

Chart PF2.5.C. Length of paid paternity leave and paid parental and home care leave reserved for fathers, 1970, 1995 and 2022



Note: Information refers to entitlements to paid paternity leave, 'father quotas' or periods of paid parental or home care leave that can be used only by the father and cannot be transferred to the mother, and any weeks of sharable paid leave that must be taken by the father in order for the family to qualify for 'bonus' weeks of parental leave. The figure refers to paid leave entitlements in place as of April of the respective year. Data reflect entitlements at the national or federal level only, and do not reflect regional variations or additional/alternative entitlements provided by states/provinces or local governments in some countries (e.g. Québec in Canada, or California in the United States). See notes to Chart PF2.5.A. for details on the underlying assumptions.

### Codebook for the parental leave dataset

The parental leave dataset contains information on parental leave entitlements across OECD countries for all years between 1970 and 2022. The collected information is coded into several variables designed to show trends in the duration of (i) maternity leave entitlements, (ii) parental and home care leave entitlements available to mothers, (iii) father-specific leave entitlements, and (iv) total leave available to mothers.

In all cases, the entitlements covered refer to leaves that provide the participant with at least some level of employment protection. Across OECD countries, most parental leaves provide parents with 'job protection', that is, they provide employees with the right to resume the same job as they held before taking the leave. However, in some cases – particularly towards the earlier end of the time series – the information collected for the dataset does not always make explicit whether any protection refers to 'job protection' in this manner, or to employment protection – that is, the right for the employee to return to a job, but not necessarily the same job, following leave. Where information is available, the period for which the "job" is protected is taken into account. Any weeks of leave that do not offer employment protection are discounted entirely.

#### i) Maternity Leave

Maternity leave is defined here as employment-protected leaves of absence for employed women at around the time of childbirth, or adoption in some countries. In many cases maternity leaves provide an entitlement to a certain number of weeks of leave just before as well as immediately after the birth. Almost all OECD countries provide women with some form of leave around childbirth. However, in some countries there is no separate regulation for maternity leave with stipulations integrated into parental leave schemes. The approach taken here is to classify any weeks of parental leave reserved for the exclusive use of the mother around childbirth as maternity leave, even if the entitlement is technically part of the parental leave programme. Maternity leaves are measured by three variables:

- **Maternity\_weeks**: total number of weeks of maternity leave available to employed women, regardless of income support
- **Maternity\_prebirth**: number of weeks of maternity leave a woman is allowed to take before the expected date of childbirth
- **Maternity\_postbirth**: number of weeks of maternity leave to be taken just after the birth

#### ii) Parental and home care leave

Parental leave usually follows maternity and in some cases paternity leave (see below), and provides employed parents with a prolonged employment-protected leave of absence in order to care for young children. Some countries also offer home care leaves (sometimes also called childcare leaves or child raising leaves) following the expiry of parental leave. These home care leaves typically allow at least one parent to remain at home with employment-protection until the child is two and in some cases three years of age.

A couple of issues complicate the construction of cross-nationally comparable measures of parental and home care leave. First, entitlements to parental and home care leave are in some countries individual (i.e., each employed parent has their own exclusive entitlement) and in others for the family (i.e., the entitlement is sharable among parents or partners), while in certain cases the general entitlement is for the family but certain portions of the leave are reserved for the exclusive use of the mother or father. Moreover, in some countries the entitlement to leave is individual but the entitlement to income support is family-based, so that in general only one parent claims such income support at any one time. For simplicity, the variables used here reflect all periods of parental and home care leave that are *available* to mothers, that is, they measure any individual mother-specific entitlement and any family entitlement under the assumption that it is the mother that uses any sharable leave. Any father-specific entitlements are removed and measured instead through the 'father-specific leave' variables (see below).

Secondly, in many countries employees' entitlements to leave are regulated by the labour code and collective agreements, while the payment of income support during leave is often regulated by social welfare legislation. For this reason, the period of leave with employment protection can be different than the period for which a parent receives income support. Furthermore, different payment options (combining various lengths with payment rates) can be offered to parents with a new-born child. For these reasons, parental and home care leave entitlements are measured through five variables, as follows:

- **Parental\_protected**: number of weeks of employment-protected parental leave available to mothers, regardless of income support. In countries where the entitlement to parental leave lasts up until the point at which the child reaches a certain age (as is the case in Germany, for example, where one parent is entitled to leave until the child's third birthday), any weeks of maternity leave that can be taken after the birth are subtracted from the duration of the parental leave.
- **Parental\_paid**: number of weeks for which a mother can receive payments from the benefit attached to or associated with parental leave, regardless of the period of employment protection. Any weeks of maternity leave that can be taken after the birth are subtracted from the duration of parental leave payments in countries where payments last up until the child reaches a certain age. When several payments options are available, the highest paid (often shortest) payment option is coded.
- **Parental\_paid\_long**: number of weeks for which a mother can receive payments from the benefit attached to or associated with parental leave, regardless of the period of employment protection, when parents opt for the longest (often lowest paid) payment option available. Again, any weeks of maternity leave that can be taken after the birth are subtracted from the duration of parental leave payments in countries where payments last up until the child reaches a certain age

- **Homecare\_protected:** number of weeks of employment-protected home care leave available to mothers, regardless of income support. The period of maternity leave taken after the birth of a child and the number of weeks of parental leave available to mothers are subtracted from the duration of home care leave in countries where entitlements last up until the child reaches a certain age.
- **Homecare\_paid:** number of weeks for which a mother can receive payments from the benefit attached to or associated with home care leave, regardless of the period of employment protection. The period of maternity leave taken after the birth of a child and the number of weeks of paid parental leave available to mothers are subtracted from the duration of home care leave payments in countries where the entitlement to home care payments last up until the child reaches a certain age.

### iii) Father-specific leave

Father-specific leaves provide employed fathers with exclusive, non-sharable employment-protected leaves of absence. In many cases this means paternity leave, which are generally fairly short leaves to be used immediately around or in the first few months after childbirth. However, in some countries, fathers have an individual entitlement to parental leave or at least a reserved portion of parental leave, while in others, fathers are effectively 'reserved' a certain number of weeks through the use of bonus weeks associated with take-up by fathers (or 'second parents'). Six measures are used here to capture father-specific leave: two relate to paternity leave; two measure individual non-transferable entitlements to parental leave or weeks of parental leave that are reserved for the exclusive use of the father, plus any weeks of parental leave that must be used by the father (or second parent) in order for the family to qualify for bonus weeks of leave; and two capture total leave that is reserved for the exclusive use of the father.

- **Patleave:** total number of weeks of paternity leave available to employed men, regardless of income support
- **Patleave\_paid:** number of weeks of paternity leave available to employed men that are paid.
- **Father\_specific\_Parleave:** number of weeks of employment-protected parental or home care leave reserved (or effectively reserved) for the exclusive use of the father, regardless of income support.
- **Father\_specific\_Parleave\_paid:** number of weeks of employment-protected parental or home care leave reserved (or effectively reserved) for the exclusive use of the father that are paid.
- **Total\_Father\_specific:** Total number of weeks of employment-protected leave that are reserved (or effectively reserved) for the exclusive use of the father, regardless of income support.
- **Total\_Father\_specific\_paid:** Total number of weeks of employment-protected leave reserved (or effectively reserved) for the exclusive use of the father that are paid.

### iv) Total leave

In addition to the individual measures of maternity leave, parental and home care leave, and father-specific leave, three variables summarise trends and changes in overall leave provision:

- **Total\_protected:** total number of weeks of job-protected maternity, parental and extended leave available to mothers, regardless of income support. It is the sum of *maternity\_weeks*, *parental\_protected* and *homecare\_protected*.

- **Total\_paid:** total number of weeks for which a mother can receive payments from the benefits attached to or associated with maternity leave, parental leave, and extended leave, regardless of the period of employment protection. It is the sum of *maternity\_weeks*, *parental\_paid* and *homecare\_paid*.
- **Total\_paid\_long:** total number of weeks for which a mother can receive payments from the benefits attached to or associated with maternity leave, parental leave, and extended leave, regardless of the period of employment protection, when parents opt for the longest (often lowest paid) payment options available. It is the sum of *maternity\_weeks*, *parental\_paid\_long* and *homecare\_paid*.

#### v) Assumptions and coding rules

In order to ensure the various measures are consistent and comparable across countries and time, it is necessary to make a number of assumptions about the situation, intentions and behaviours of the family. The assumptions and rules used are as follows:

- The relevant birth is of a single child (i.e., not a multiple birth) and is of the first child in the household (i.e., there are no other dependent children in the household)
- Both parents worked prior to the birth of the child, and both earned 100% of average gross earnings. Both are assumed to work in the private sector.
- Both parents meet the usual eligibility and qualifying conditions for leave entitlements and any associated payments
- Mother and child are healthy with no birth-related complications
- Where there is a choice, parents use paid leave first before taking any unpaid leave
- Where there is more than one option regarding length and payment rate (as in Austria, for example), parents are assumed to take the option with the highest available weekly payment rate for an average earner. The alternative longer and lower paid option is recorded under *parental\_paid\_long*.
- Following that, parents attempt to maximise the length of paid leave available, and in the following order: first, the family maximises combined paid leave; second, mothers maximise their paid leave over fathers, up to the point where any further leave would reduce the combined length of paid leave available to both parents; third, fathers maximise paid leave, up to the point where any further leave would reduce the combined length of paid leave available to both parents and then up to the point where any further leave would reduce the length of paid leave available to the mother. Finally, the family does the same with unpaid leave, up to the point where any further unpaid leave would reduce the length of paid leave available
- Parents use their entitlements in one continuous block, both individually and in combination, with the mother using their entitlement first and the father second
- Where participation of the father is rewarded with an extension of paid leave or bonus weeks of leave, and given that it is assumed that the family tries to maximise the combined length of leave available to both parents, the number of weeks for which the father needs to take leave to qualify for the bonus are considered as effectively 'reserved' for the father. The bonus weeks themselves are only considered reserved for the father if only the father can use the bonus weeks. Otherwise, they are considered sharable
- Options that require the permission of the employer are not included
- Leave durations are expressed in weeks. Where legislation defines entitlements in months, the entitlement is converted into weeks by using  $X \times (52/12)$ . Entitlements defined

in calendar days are converted into weeks through  $X^*(52/365)$  and those in working days by dividing by 5. Unless explicitly stated in the legislation, it is assumed that 'days' refer to calendar days. Some countries apply specific rules for conversion – Finland, for example, uses a six-day working week to define entitlements. Any such country-specific rules are reported in the country-specific coding notes in the annex.

- If not otherwise stated, it is assumed that mothers maximise their pre-birth maternity leave.

**Further Reading:**

Adema, W., C. Clarke and V. Frey (2015), "Paid Parental Leave: Lessons from OECD Countries and Selected U.S. States", *OECD Social, Employment and Migration Working Papers*, No. 172, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/5jrqqvqqb4vb-en>.

Koslowski, A., Blum, S., Dobrotić, I., Kaufman, G. and Moss, P. (2022) 18th International Review of Leave Policies and Related Research 2022. DOI: [10.18445/20220909-122329-0](https://doi.org/10.18445/20220909-122329-0).

MISSOC (2022); Mutual Information System on Social Protection in the EU and EEA, Table IV – Maternity/Paternity and Table IX – Family Benefits, <https://www.missoc.org/missoc-database/comparative-tables/results/>